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WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET CP CONGRESS

Reds Score One-Man Rule

Praise 'Collective Leadership'

An attack on one-man rule begun by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev Feb. 14 was carried forward by Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan at the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow Feb. 16.

They & other Soviet leaders strongly criticized the "cult" of "individual" & "personality" that prevailed in the Soviet Govt. under the late Joseph Stalin. (Mikoyan's speech, containing the most detailed & lengthy indictment of Stalin's policies presented to the Congress, was not published until Feb. 18.) After a succession of other party & Govt. leaders had discussed ("debated") the policies laid down by Khrushchev in his speech, the Congress unanimously voted to endorse them Feb. 20.

Khrushchev Keynotes Attack

Khrushchev had said in his keynote speech to the Congress Feb. 14: The CP Central Com. had "vigorously condemned the cult of the individual as being alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and making a particular leader the hero & miracle-worker." The "cult of the individual tended to minimize the role of collective leadership . . . and at times resulted in serious drawbacks" in the CP's work. The "working collective of leaders" set up since Joseph Stalin's death in 1953 was based "on ideas & principles permitting neither mutual forgiveness nor personal antagonism." The Central Com. had sometimes "found it necessary to correct some people who introduced confusion in certain clear issues which the party had settled long before." [See Vol. XV, p. 335F1]

(Khrushchev added that Soviet leaders "want to be friends with the U.S. & to cooperate with it in peace & international security and also in the economic & cultural fields. We propose this with good intentions, without holding a knife behind our backs.") [See p. 49D-E2]

Mikoyan Outlines Changes

Mikoyan, top-ranking Soviet specialist on trade, assailed both Stalin's dictatorship and his writing of the USSR's early history. Mikoyan said in his speech Feb. 16:

On Collective Leadership — "The main feature which characterizes the work of the [CP] Central Com. & its Presidium during the past 3 yrs. is the fact that, after a long interval, collective leadership has been created in our party." It had developed "a strongly welded leading collective whose strength lies not only in the fact that it consists of comrades who have become a team in the course of many years of revolutionary struggle . . . The most important thing is that this collective, guided by Lenin's ideas & Lenin's principles of the structure of the party & party leadership, has within a short space of time achieved the restoration of Lenin's forms of party life, from top to bottom. The principle of collective leadership is elementary for the proletarian party . . . of the Lenin type." For "about 20 years we, in fact, had no collective leadership. The cult of personality, condemned already by Marx & . . . Lenin, flourished, and this, of course, could not but exert an extremely negative influence . . ." With collective leadership in "the past 3 years," the "entire fruitful influence of the Lenin methods of leadership can be felt." This has given "a fresh strength to our party."

Bolshevik History — Mikoyan called for revision of current textbooks (prepared during Stalin's regime) on the USSR's early history to correct their mistakes about "allegedly subversive activity of some former party leaders who many years after the events described were wrongly declared enemies of the people." He said that Ukrainians Vladimir Antonov-Ovsenyenko, a military leader under Lenin & diplomat under Stalin, and Stanislav V. Kassier (Kosier), Ukrainian Bolshevik leader, had been falsely accused in the Stalinist purges in the 1930s. Mikoyan said also that the Stalinist *Short Course of the History of the Party* no longer was adequate as a textbook on Soviet CP history because it offered no "accepted history of the party" for the past 20 yrs. [See Vol. XII, p. 146M; IX, 125C]

Economics & Intl. Relations — Soviet output of food & consumer goods was rising and the goal of the next 5-yr. plan was a level more than 3 times that of 1940. "In Socialist society, demand should outstrip the supply of goods" as a "spur to production." "Boastful Americans who swagger about their riches" should "enter into a competition with us" on economic lines "instead of the arms race." "Certain ossified forms" of Soviet diplomacy & foreign trade methods had been "discarded" by the post-Stalin regime, and "isolation of Soviet public & state organizations from the outer world has been liquidated." In event of "American aggression," hydrogen bombs might fall also on American towns" and "American imperialists" would find another war one of "destruction & annihilation," not "a source of enrichment." [See Vol. XV, pp. 295F3, 122C3, 19G2]

Malenkov Scores Stalin Rule

Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, in his first major speech since he stepped down as Premier last year, told the CP Congress Feb. 17 that one-man rule had led to "arbitrary, irrevocable decisions," "high-handedness" & "serious abnormalities." He said enemies of the USSR who hoped for internal dissension would be disappointed.

Malenkov, who had favored light industry & increased consumer production while Premier, told the Congress that "heavy industry is the foundation of our economy." His speech bore mostly on the Soviet electric power ministry, which he directed. He said the USSR's power potential was greater than that of the U.S. but was largely underdeveloped. [See Vol. XV, pp. 286C1, 41B1]

Zhukov Warns of Atomic War

Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov told the CP Congress Feb. 18 that the USSR "does not threaten anybody & does not intend to attack anybody," but that it had a "first-class jet air force" which was "capable of solving

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet leaders criticized Stalin's one-man rule, stressed "collective leadership" at CP Congress.

U.S. suspended, released shipment of tanks to Saudi Arabia after considering Israeli protest.

Adenauer's party weakened in West German upper house through state election defeat in Ruhr.

Commons voted to banish capital punishment in Britain.

Spanish Govt. acted to curb Madrid U. student agitation against Franco dictatorship & monarchy.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower vetoed natural gas bill, "tested" strength for 2d term during Georgia vacation.

Negro leaders arrested in Tuscaloosa, Ala., over Negro mass boycott of city busses.

Truman, MacArthur clased over account of Korean War dispute in ex-President's memoirs.

Wes Santee suspended by AAU.

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any problems that will confront it in the event of an attack by an aggressor." He said the USSR was protected by "diverse atomic & thermonuclear weapons, powerful rocket-propelled & jet-propelled armaments of various types, including long-range missiles." [See p. 52F1; Vol. XV, 421E1]

Rejects Wartime Ban on H-Bomb

Zhukov said the USSR would not accept restrictions on the use of thermonuclear (hydrogen) weapons in the event of war. He added that nuclear weapons could not not be limited to the battlefield, that Europe would be destroyed in an atomic war and that the USSR would carry the attack to the U.S. if attacked by the West. [See Vol. XV, p. 367C2]

Molotov Assails Western Policy

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, addressing the CP Congress Feb. 18, urged vigilance and "a constant eye open for the aggressive plans of the imperialists," who were "hatching plans calculated to thwart" the USSR's development. He said this planning "has found expression in their 'containment' & especially their 'liberation' plans steeped in the spirit of aggression toward the countries of socialism."

The Geneva summit meeting in 1955 showed "concrete possibilities for lessening international tension & for improving" East-West relations, he said, but "events showed that the road . . . is blocked by obstacles created by nobody else but the supporters of the policy 'from positions of strength,' which is doomed to suffer an inevitable fiasco." The "remilitarization of West Germany will strengthen the contradictions & the possibility of conflicts, even among the imperialist states themselves," Molotov predicted. [See p. 34E3]

Bulganin Sees Peace Hope

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin told the CP Congress Feb. 21 that the Soviet bloc's "consistent peace policy" had created "a realistic prospect for consolidating universal peace," although Soviet proposals have not always met "favorable response among those to whom they were addressed." "We deeply regret that but are nonetheless determined to explore new avenues to international cooperation," he said. [See p. 42A2]

Bulganin emulated Khrushchev & other speakers in attacking the "cult of the individual" and praising its replacement by collective leadership regarding international & internal affairs as well as CP matters. This approach would avoid "grave blunders," he said. Bulganin discussed the new 5-yr. plan [see pp. 22G2, 49F2] and said the USSR was ahead of "other countries" in the "peaceful usage of atomic energy."

Scientist Would Work with U.S.

Igor V. Kurchatov, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, told the CP Congress Feb. 20 that the USSR was ready to work on the problem of "controlling thermonuclear reactions with scientists of all countries, including scientists of America, whose scientific & technical achievements we value highly." Kurchatov said the USSR was working on an atomic-powered aircraft & land transport and a nuclear-powered icebreaker which could sail Arctic seas for 2-3 years without replenishing fuel supplies. He said the USSR was planning 2 atomic power stations in the Ural Mts. with a combined capacity of one million kw. and a 400,000-kw. station near Moscow. [See p. 22B3]

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Non-Russian Communist leaders at the Soviet CP Congress included French CP leader Maurice Thorez & Italian CP leader Palmiro Togliatti, both of whom addressed the Congress Feb. 17 & called for a "popular front" between the CP & other workers' parties in their respective countries. Chinese Communist Pres. Mao Tse-tung predicted a world victory for the Soviet bloc in a message read to the Congress Feb. 15 by Marshal Chu Teh, Chinese deputy leader. Western newsmen were not permitted to attend the Congress' sessions.

Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist leader executed as a Troskyite in the USSR in the 1930s, was discussed favorably by Hungarian-born economist Eugene S. Varga in the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* Feb. 21 (70th anniversary of Kun's birth). The article described Kun's friendship with Nikolai Lenin & apparently restored his name to favor. Kun had not been mentioned in the latest volume of the Soviet Encyclopedia, published in Sept. 1955. [See Vol. X, p. 239A]

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USSR Would Show U.S. Balloons

The USSR said in a note to the U.S. Feb. 18 that Soviet study of U.S. balloons grounded in the USSR showed they "have nothing in common with meteorological research but pursue quite different aims"; the "real motives" were "aerial photography of Soviet territory." The USSR rejected American explanations that the balloons were part of a world-wide weather study. [See p. 50E2]

The Soviets offered to "organize in New York, Washington, London or Paris, with the agreement of the nations concerned, exhibitions of the balloons caught over Soviet territory & their equipment" and to send "Soviet experts to give technical explanation of these balloons & their equipment." [See p. 50F3]

The Russians said that the U.S. note of Feb. 8 had offered "unjustified" arguments for American balloon flights into Soviet "air space." The Russians contended that the balloons created "serious hazards for aerial navigation" & to "the population of areas over which they fly." [See p. 50F3]

(The Czechoslovakian Govt. announced Feb. 21 that a month-long investigation showed that the crash of a Czech airliner Jan. 18 was caused by a balloon released "by American organs in West Germany." The investigation "unanimously excluded any other cause," a Czech Civil Aviation spokesman said.) [See p. 51A1]

Reds Increase Western Buying

John B. Hollister, U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. director, reported Feb. 12 that the Soviet bloc increased purchases of "hard goods" by $25 million after the West eased trade controls in 1954. Metals, minerals & copper wire accounted for most of the increase. Items showing increases accounted for 16% of total exports to the Soviet bloc by Western nations cooperating in East-West trade controls. [See p. 18E1]

(The *N.Y. Times* reported Feb. 22 that the USSR had ordered $1.7 million worth of hybrid seed corn & $1.5 million worth of farm machinery & equipment from the U.S. in the past 2 months. Some machinery was to be sent to Rumania, the paper reported. The purchases were said to be a result of the Soviet farm-team visit to the U.S. in 1955.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 277F3, 286E2]

MIDDLE EAST

Arabia Gets U.S. Tanks

An American shipment of light army tanks to Saudi Arabia was halted, then released by the U.S. Govt. over Israeli objections Feb. 17-18.

Press reports Feb. 16 that 18 M-41 Walker Bulldog tanks were being loaded aboard the Liberian-flag freighter *James Monroe* in Brooklyn for shipment to Saudi Arabia caused the U.S. State Dept. to order a temporary suspension of all arms shipments to the Middle East early Feb. 17. The suspension was announced simultaneously by the State Dept. & by White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty in Thomasville, Ga., where Pres. Eisenhower was vacationing. [See pp. 51F-G3, 60A1]

Following protests from Saudi Arabian Amb.-to-U.S. Sheikh Abdullah al-Khayyal*, the State Dept. lifted the embargo Feb. 18, after Acting State Secy. Herbert Hoover Jr. conferred by telephone with Pres. Eisenhower. (State Secy. John Foster Dulles was vacationing off the Bahamas.)

The State Dept. announcement Feb. 18 said the U.S. had agreed to sell the tanks, for training purposes, to Saudi Arabia Aug. 25, 1955, before "the massive shipment of arms by the Soviet bloc was confirmed in September," clearly signalling "an arms race that would increase the danger of war in the area." The State Dept. said Saudi Arabia paid for the 18 tanks Nov. 26, 1955 and was promised shipment in mid-February. "This sale was subjected to the usual careful

*Sheikh Abdullah told newsmen Feb. 17 the U.S. embargo would create "an unfortunate impression" in the Arab world, but he said there was no necessary connection between the tank shipment and renewal in June of the 5-yr. agreement concerning the U.S. air base at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia.

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scrutiny to determine if it would meet the conditions" established by the 1950 U.S.-British-French statement on the Middle East, under which "limited arms deliveries have from time to time been authorized" to Arab states & Israel. [See Vol. X, p. 161E]

Since Aug. 1955, the U.S. had authorized export licenses to the Middle East totalling less than $16 million, much of it already shipped, the State Dept. said, and "all presently outstanding licenses," including the 18 tanks, "are within this total."* "A substantial part" of the licenses were granted for "spare parts, communications equipments & miscellaneous small items for maintenance & other purposes" and for commercial aircraft & parts.

The State Dept. statement said it had found that the shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia would not violate "pertinent laws & regulations and . . . policies of the U.S. with respect to the maintenance of peace & stability in the area." "The President has therefore decided to permit the export of those items covered by outstanding valid export licenses for the Arab States & Israel which have not already gone forward." The department said future arms requests would be "subjected to most careful scrutiny in the light of" U.S. policies "and within the context of a continuing review of the situation in the area."

The *James Monroe* sailed from Brooklyn with the tank shipment Feb. 20 after each crew member received a special insurance policy of about $5,000. The 29-man crew had delayed the sailing by demanding a "war bonus."

Israelis Protest Shipment

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban said Feb. 16 that the shipment would represent a "regrettable departure" from the U.S. policy of maintaining the balance of power in the Middle East. The Israeli Embassy said the shipment was "utterly beyond our comprehension. An Arab country, which is in no danger of attack from anyone, receives American arms. Israel, which is in serious danger of attack, has so far received nothing." [See p. 43B3]

The Israeli Embassy said Feb. 18, after the U.S. embargo on the Saudi Arabian tanks was lifted, that Eban's Feb. 16 statement "applies with even greater force now."

Sen. George Asks Inquiry

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. noted Feb. 17 that the State Dept. had delayed action on Israel's request for arms aid. He added: "I don't know how they justify the shipment of arms to one nation in that area & not shipping arms to another." George said his committee would "certainly inquire" into the Saudi Arabian shipment when State Secy. Dulles returned to Washington. [See p. 28G2]

Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S.C.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. said Feb. 20 that he had no advance notice of the State Dept. decision to lift the arms embargo, although, he said, Sen. George was consulted Feb. 18. Richards said the State Dept. apparently considered the House a "weak-minded illegitimate son." [See p. 43B-E3]

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Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, speaking at a labor meeting in Tel Aviv Feb. 21, called for 150,000 workers to volunteer for 6 days of work on frontier defenses & air-raid shelters. [See p. 1B2] . . . The Israeli Govt. Feb. 19 announced completion of a 45-mi. rail line linking the Jerusalem-Lydda line with Beersheba, the center of the Negev. [See Vol. XV, p. 414C2] . . . Israel asked Bulgaria Feb. 14 for $2,656,858 for the shooting down of an Israeli airliner in July 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 255B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Natural Gas Bill

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the controversial bill (HR6645) to free natural gas producers from direct federal rate control.

The President said he favored the measure's "basic objectives" and considered such legislation "needed." But he was disapproving the bill, he declared, because "a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great & vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities." He called their efforts "so arrogant & so much in defiance of accentable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes."

Mr. Eisenhower called such legislation necessary because current gas controls "will discourage individual initiative & incentive to explore for & develop new sources of supply." He said a new bill "should include specific language protecting consumers in their right to fair prices." [See p. 44F3]

Reaction to Veto

This was the President's 64th veto since he took office. Many observers called the gas bill veto a sign that he intended to run for a 2d term. Congressional backers of the bill agreed that Congress would sustain the veto if it were put to the test, so they decided against any further attempt to pass the measure during the current session.

Sen. Francis H. Case (R., S.D.), who had caused the veto by announcing that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution from persons favoring the bill, said in Philip, S.D. Feb. 17 that he & the President had used similar logic in arriving at their conclusions about the bill.

Some backers of the bill said that the veto message cast a reflection on the integrity of Congress members who had voted for it. Others assailed Mr. Eisenhower for vetoing a measure he considered desirable. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) said the veto message was the work of "a split intellect." But Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) said the veto "indicates that the President has fully recovered and that he is not now a special pleader for any special group." [See p. 53E2-F3]

Broader Inquiry Scheduled

The Senate's Democratic & Republican leaders proposed formally Feb. 21 that a select 8-member Senate committee be formed to investigate all attempts to influence Senate legislation "through campaign contributions, political activities, lobbying" or other forms of pressure.

The resolution would authorize $350,000 for the investigation and require a report by Jan. 31, 1957. It would direct the committee to make recommendations on improvement of federal election laws & laws controlling campaign contributions, political activities of federal employes & lobbying.

The special committee had been recommended Feb. 20 by the Senate Democratic Policy Com. Its investigation would supersede a similar sweeping inquiry voted unanimously by the Senate Privileges & Elections Subcom. Feb. 16 on recommendation of its chairman, Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.). [See p. 53E-F3]

Meantime a special Senate committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), formed to investigate the Case affair, was told Feb. 20 that the donor of the rejected contribution had offered $5,000 to the Nebraska Republican State Com. after ascertaining that the state's 2 GOP Senators—Carl T. Curtis & Roman L. Hruska—backed the gas bill.

This testimony came from ex-Lexington (Neb.) Mayor Donald R. Ross, 34, who had resigned as U.S. Attorney for Nebraska Feb. 17 to keep his connection with the affair from bringing "unwarranted criticism" of the Justice Dept.

According to Ross: He was a long-time friend of John M. Neff, Lexington attorney who had handed out the contributions. Neff had told him Oct. 15, 1955 that he was working for the Superior Oil Co. "in regard to the natural gas bill" [see p. 53G2] and had $5,000 to contribute to the campaigns of the 2 Nebraska Senators. Neff said his employers did not think they could "buy" Senators but aimed at "fostering the purposes of the Republican Party" & specifically of conservative Republicans who shared their views. Ross introduced Neff to the Senators at Neff's request but warned him not to offer contributions. The 2 Senators told Neff they favored the gas bill. About 2 weeks later Neff sent the GOP State Com. $2,500, and he offered $2,500 more in Jan. 1956. Ross & Hruska were displeased at the first contribution and rejected the 2d. In Oct. 1955, Neff asked Ross to help in the gas bill lobbying, but Ross refused. Neff then sent Ross bank books with deposits of $100 each for Ross' 5 children, but Ross returned them. Neff told Ross he had failed in an effort to get support for the gas bill in Montana.

(It was brought out by the George committee that the money Neff used came from personal funds of Superior Oil Co. Pres. Howard Brighton Keck, 43, and was given to Neff by Elmer Patman, Austin, Tex. lawyer for Superior Oil & Keck's intermediary for political contributions.) [See pp. 53E2-54A1]

(Sen. Herbert H. Lehman [D., N.Y.] charged in

*The UN periodical Commodity Trade Statistics, published Jan. 27, said: 10 Western nations had shipped a total of $22 million in arms to the Middle East between 1951 & mid-1955—exclusive of aircraft shipments, Britain's subsidy to Jordan's Arab Legion & arms from France; Israel received shipments worth $8,986,000; $13,029,000 worth went to Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria.

a radio broadcast Feb. 17 that a New York machinery manufacturing firm had urged employes to put pressure on Senators to vote for the gas bill because "your job is at stake.")

Ponders 2d-Term Decision

Pres. Eisenhower flew south Feb. 15 for a short vacation at Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's plantation at Thomasville, Ga. It was reported that he wanted to observe his physical reaction to vacation activities before deciding whether he was fit for a 2d term.

(Edgar Eisenhower, a brother of the President, predicted in El Centro, Calif. Feb. 16 that "Dwight will run" because "he has a job which isn't finished, and he doesn't like to leave anything unfinished." Pres. Eisenhower & Sen. William F. Knowland [Calif.] were listed Feb. 20 in Pennsylvania's Republican Presidential primary.) [See p. 44A1]

The President hunted quail on Humphrey's plantation Feb. 15, 16 & 18. He used a golfmobile Feb. 17 to play 9 holes of golf at nearby Glen Arven Country Club. It was his first game since his heart attack, and he shot an 11-over-par 47. [See p. 51F3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 19 offered surplus U.S. farm products to Western Europe to relieve "suffering & damage . . . caused by one of the worst winters in that area." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said the offer did not apply to Iron Curtain countries. He said it had not been decided whether the supplies would be sold, bartered or given free. [See p. 64C-D2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 16 signed an Executive Order setting up a Natl. Defense Executive Reserve. The Office of Defense Mobilization was to recruit into this pool 3,000-4,000 business & labor executives to be trained for essential Govt. jobs in case of emergency. . . . The President Feb. 15 signed Executive Orders: (a) continuing the doctor draft to June 30, 1957; (b) revising the order of drafting so that fathers & men over 26 would be called last (this would make them virtually exempt). [See p. 46E2]

Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 15 signed a bill (S2990) extending the Salk polio vaccine program for 16 months. [See p. 46F2] . . . The President Feb. 20 signed a bill giving permanent federal status to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y. The measure had been passed by unanimous Senate vote Feb. 7. . . . Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 21 for a $5 million supplemental appropriation for flood control projects in California & Oregon. Adlai E. Stevenson & Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) had charged Feb. 4 that the Eisenhower Admin. was responsible for recent floods there because it allegedly had abandoned the Truman Admin. flood control program. [See p. 54B2; Vol. XV, 428C2] . . . Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) Feb. 16 made public a letter in which Presidential Admin. Asst. Bryce N. Harlow said, in effect, that Mr. Eisenhower would not withhold school-aid funds from segregated schools unless told to do so by Congress. Powell said this made "mandatory" his proposed amendment to the school-aid bill under which federal aid for school construction would be barred from segregated school districts. [See pp. 46E-G3, 21C2-C3]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 16 accepted Thruston B. Morton's resignation as Asst. State Secy. for Congressional Relations, effective Feb. 29. Morton planned to seek a GOP Senatorial nomination in Kentucky. [See Vol. XV, pp. 89D3, 68A-B1, 22B1] . . . The Senate by voice vote Feb. 17 approved the controversial appointment of Robert R. Bowie, Massachusetts lawyer, as Asst. State Secy. for Policy Planning. Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) had fought the nomination on grounds Bowie allegedly favored Communist China's admission to the UN. But the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. unanimously approved the nomination Feb. 7 after Bowie denied under oath that he ever had advocated a UN seat for Red China [see Vol. XV, p. 272C3]. Other Senate confirmations Feb. 17: Donald A. Quarles as AF Secy.; Clifford Cook Furnas as an Asst. Defense Secy.; Mansfield D. Sprague as Defense Dept. general counsel; Homer Ferguson as a Court of Military Appeals judge. Confirmed Jan. 30: Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. Wm. McChesney Martin Jr. to a new 14-yr. FRB term; Herold Christian Hunt as Health-Edctn.-Welfare Undersecy. . . . Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 8 nominated Franklin G. Floete to be Gen. Services Administrator. [See p. 44E1]

POLITICS

Stevenson Presents Views

Adlai E. Stevenson urged in Portland, Ore. Feb. 12 that the school desegregation issue be kept out of the Presidential campaign. He called it a "disservice to our country to exploit for political ends the tensions that have followed the wake of the Supreme Court decision" outlawing public school segregation. He warned that "punitive action by the Fed Govt. may actually delay the process of integration in education." [See p. 46F-G3]

NAACP Exec. Secy. Roy Wilkins, placing a wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb in Springfield, Ill. Feb. 12, criticized Stevenson as having told Negroes "to accommodate themselves to gradual enjoyment of their citizenship rights." Stevenson in Portland Feb. 13 denied suggesting that "our Negro citizens should not claim their rights or should claim them gradually." The problem, he declared, was that "claiming the rights . . . does not necessarily secure them."

Other views expressed by Stevenson:

In Oakland, Calif. Feb. 1—Pres. Eisenhower misled the people in claiming to have restored fiscal responsibility to the Govt. The national debt rose $12 billion under the Eisenhower Admin. after having declined $12 billion under the Truman Admin. [See p. 19A1]

In Portland, Ore. Feb. 11—The President's messages to Congress "accept—although grudgingly—some principles & programs long espoused by most Democrats & long opposed by most Republican spokesmen"; but "people are becoming acutely aware of the wide gaps between what he [Mr. Eisenhower] says & what his Cabinet members & leaders in Congress do—& don't do." The Democratic position on natural resources "places people's needs above corporate earnings, values above profits, tomorrow above today. It insists that our natural resources be so developed as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number—including generations yet unborn. By this standard, 3—or now 2—small dams on the Snake River are wrong, and one big dam is right. For the next generation [is] . . . entitled to the maximum amount of cheap power, irrigation water, flood protection, navigation & recreational facilities."

In Seattle Feb. 14—"Our Govt. is unprepared for [the] new Communist offensive," a "new phase" of the cold war. "The Communists are on the move again with aid, trade, arms, goodwill missions, technical missions, student exchanges, athletes & neutrality propaganda—while people in high places in our Govt. shout 'No help to neutrals—you've got to be for us or against us.'"

In Kennewick, Wash. Feb. 15—The Admin. boasted of arresting inflation, cutting Govt. spending and restoring fiscal integrity. But "is tax favoritism for the corporations & the well-to-do an example of fiscal integrity? . . . Non-defense spending under Eisenhower is higher than at any time under Truman, and the total cuts have been at the expense of the national defense. . . . The price level is balanced only because rising industrial prices have been offset by the nosedive in farm prices."

In Salt Lake City Feb. 17—Vice Pres. Nixon had pitched the Eisenhower crusade "on the lowest level." By "making a great point before a partisan audience that [the Supreme Court's] historic desegregation decision was handed down by a Republican Chief Justice" [see p. 54G2], Nixon had given ammunition to opponents of the decision, who already were citing Nixon's words "as proof" that it was "political."

Kefauver's Campaign

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) told newsmen in Gainesville, Fla. Feb. 14 that if he were elected President, he would use federal troops—but only in extreme cases—to halt disturbances resulting from enforcement of racial desegregation in the South. He expressed hope that local authorities could handle such situations and opposed use of federal troops or economic penalties to enforce integration.

Kefauver refused Feb. 10 to commit himself on the Powell amendment to deny federal school-construction funds to segregated school districts. In a telegraphed answer to a West Coast NAACP query, Kefauver said his vote would be determined by (1) whether the amendment's language was consistent with the Supreme Court "formula" that made implementation of the desegregation decision depend on allowance for complex local problems and (2) whether insistence on the amendment would "defeat the school construction bill" and thereby retard educational opportunities throughout the country without solving "the desegregation problem peculiar to a few localities." [See p. 46D-E3]

Other views Kefauver expressed:

In Utica, Mich. Feb. 11—The Taft-Hartley law should be repealed or drastically amended. Surplus U.S. farm products should be used to relieve European areas hit by severe winter weather.

In Orlando, Fla. Feb. 16—Russia was passing the U.S. in producing advanced planes & missiles. "The life & death of the free world may be at stake, but the Eisenhower Admin. insists on taking its own sweet time. . . ." [See p. 52F1-B3]

In Pipestone, Minn. Feb. 18—The Eisenhower Admin. was trying to wreck the Rural Electrification Admin. & TVA and to halt new river projects "until the power companies could seize the cream of the power sites or until a new power policy would permit the power companies to buy all federal power at the generator." "I believe that federal, local, public & cooperative electric systems are indispensable yardsticks supplying the competitive elements in an otherwise fully monopolistic industry."

In Worthington, Minn. Feb. 18—Kefauver would introduce legislation to pay full parity price supports to farmers earning under $7,500 a year.

In Minneapolis Feb. 21—The voting age should be lowered to 18.

Truman-MacArthur Controversy

The Truman - MacArthur controversy flared again as a result of ex-Pres. Truman's statement in the 2d volume of his memoirs, *Years of Trial & Hope*, that he had relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander during the Korean conflict because "I could no longer tolerate his insubordination."

This statement & MacArthur's reply appeared in the Feb. 13 issue of *Life* (which, like the *N.Y. Times*, was serializing the Truman memoirs) and was made public Feb. 8. MacArthur called Truman's version "a labyrinth of fancy & fiction" and accused Truman of "twisting the facts to serve his own ends."

The 2 sides of the ouster dispute, as explained by Truman in his memoirs & MacArthur in his reply:

Truman's version: Despite orders that policy statements must be cleared in advance, MacArthur had been making uncleared, public statements advocating policies contrary to those decided upon by the Admin. & the U.S.' allies. In view of MacArthur's position, this created a confused & incorrect impression of U.S. intentions. Truman decided to dismiss MacArthur after MacArthur, "in open defiance of my orders," issued on Mar. 24, 1951 a statement which Truman considered "an ultimatum [to the enemy]—intimating that the full preponderance of Allied power might be brought to bear against Red China." In his statement, MacArthur warned that a UN decision to expand military operations "would doom Red China to the risk of imminent military collapse." He said "the fundamental questions continue to be political . . . and must find their answer in the diplomatic sphere." But he offered, "within the area of my authority as the military commander," to confer with the enemy commander "to find any military means" for realizing the UN's "political objectives" and halting bloodshed [see Vol. XI, p. 97B-J]. This statement was issued after MacArthur had been consulted about a planned Presidential statement inviting cease-fire negotiations but "without any threats or recriminations." MacArthur's statement, "a challenge to the authority of the President," "frustrated [this] political course decided upon, in conjunction with its allies, by the government he was sworn to serve."

The show-down was forced by a Mar. 20 letter from MacArthur, read to the House of Representatives by House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.). In it, MacArthur agreed with Martin's advocacy of using Natl. Chinese troops in Korea and added: ". . . here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have elected to make their play for global conquest . . . here we fight Europe's war while the diplomats there still fight it with words . . . [if we lose] in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable." [See Vol. XI, p. 105E-G]

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, then Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, agreed that "there was a clear case of insubordination" and that MacArthur deserved to be relieved of his command.

MacArthur, asked for his views, had proposed: (a) that Natl. Chinese troops be used in Korea and "introduced" into South China; (b) a UN blockade of the Chinese coast; (c) bombing the Chinese mainland. Such a course "might well mean all-out general world war—atomic weapons & all." MacArthur must have realized that: introduction of Natl. Chinese forces into South China "would be an act of war"; "the Chinese people would react to the bombing of their cities in exactly the same manner as [Americans] . . . reacted to the bombing of Pearl Harbor"; "after he had bombed the cities of China there would still be vast flows of materials from Russia so that, if he wanted to be consistent, his next step would have to be the bombardment of Vladivostok & of the Trans-Siberian railroad!" The only conclusion was that MacArthur "was ready to risk general war. I was not."

MacArthur's reply: "Mr. Truman's narration does such violence to the truth that to remain silent would be a disservice to the nation." Truman, in his memoirs, said "for the first time" that he had relieved MacArthur for "insubordination, one of the most serious of all military offenses and one which throughout our military annals has never been made without the officer concerned being given a hearing & the opportunity to defend himself. . . . He conveniently ignores the fact that the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff . . . unanimously denied under oath before the Joint Senatorial committee investigating the reasons for my relief that I had ever been guilty of insubordination." Truman said Bradley "charged me with insubordination" although in Bradley's "sworn testimony" Bradley "3 times denied that there had been any insubordination." [See Vol. XI, p. 163D]

MacArthur's call on "the enemy commander to surrender" was in accordance with a field commander's "right & duty," since "the beginning of warfare," to "take any steps within his power to minimize the bloodshed. . . ." His "profter of peace" could not "interfere with a similar purpose on [Truman's] part—unless, of course, he were secretly entertaining the idea of appeasing the Reds by an agreement short of the [UN's] declared objectives. . . ." MacArthur's letter to Martin was in keeping with a "practice" which had become law "that military officials, when called upon by members of Congress for information, shall give it without reservation."

Gens. Bradley & George C. Marshall, who "acquiesced in my relief," were "personally hostile to me." Marshall's "enmity was an old one." Bradley's "undoubtedly had its origin in my refusal to accept him as my senior commander for the invasion of Japan" [in World War II]. "I was doubtful of Gen. Bradley because of his decisions & actions connected with the Battle of the Bulge where he was ground commander and which resulted in approximately as many American casualties as were sustained in the entire South West Pacific Area campaigns." [According to the Army's Historical Div., the Ardennes-Alsace campaign cost 105,000 casualties, including 81,447 in the Battle of the Bulge; South West Pacific casualties totaled 136,426, including 30,836 in the first Philippines fighting.]

"What may well have triggered my removal was my [Jan. 1951] recommendation . . . that a treason trial be initiated to break up a spy ring responsible for the purloining of my top secret reports in Washington." "The British spies" Guy Burgess & Donald Maclean [see p. 49F3] had "access to secret files" and "were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy. . . ." Through Burgess & Maclean, the Chinese Reds "must have known what I did not know, that even if their armies swept across the Yalu by the hundreds of thousands . . . we would ensure their forces sanctuary in Manchuria."

The decisions to withdraw the U.S. XXIV Corps from Korea in 1949 and not to supply the South Korean forces with adequate arms were made in Washington "apparently on the fear that otherwise [South Korean] troops might be used to march north in an attempt to unify the country." Truman's dismissal of MacArthur was "a symbol of a basic change in his attitude toward Asia," which took place "after Red China entered the [Korean] conflict [and Truman] yielded to counsels of fear and abandoned pledged commitments to restore to the people of Korea a nation which was unified & free." The "disastrous consequences" were that "Red China promptly was accepted as the military colossus of the East. Korea was left ravished & divided. Indo-China was partitioned by the sword. Tibet was taken almost on demand. Other Asian nations began to tremble toward neutralism. Mr. Truman's action wasted the opportunity to retrieve our basic mistake of the 1946 Marshall Mission in offering appeasement to the Red Chinese at the expense of Nationalist China. . . . It confirmed Red control of continental China and fostered the growth of a powerful ally of Soviet Russia which might well tip the balance of military power in the struggle for the world."

Alabama Negroes Boycott Buses

115 persons were indicted by a county grand jury (17 white men, one Negro) in Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 21 on charges of instigating a Negro mass boycott of City Line buses there in protest against the methods by which the company enforced segregated seating, required by state law. The indictments were based on a 1921 state law, originally intended to curb violence in labor disputes, that outlawed organized boycotts that had no "just cause or legal excuse."

The boycott began Dec. 5, 1955 after Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Negro, was fined $14 for refusal to give up her seat when white passengers entered the bus. At a mass meeting, Negro ministers & other leaders urged the city's 42,000 Negroes not to ride the buses. They complied almost 100% and either walked or formed car pools. Boycott leaders did not demand an end to segregation but insisted that bus seating be on a first-come first-served basis, starting with the back seats for Negroes & front ones for whites. Company officials refused to drop a requirement that the 10 front seats be reserved for whites. The boycott leaders also demanded Negro drivers for Negro routes.

An indictment returned by the same grand jury the previous week charged Negro attorney Fred D. Gray with fraud in connection with a Fed. Dist. Court suit to declare bus segregation illegal. He was accused of filing the suit without the consent of one of the 5 Negro women listed as plaintiffs. [See p. 54D3]

(M. C. Jolly, operator of a Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. plant in Jackson, Tenn., disclosed Jan. 31 that Negro merchants were boycotting his firm because he was a leader in a suit to kill Tennessee's plan for gradual desegregation in colleges.)

(An ICC order ending segregation in railway & bus waiting rooms was scheduled to take effect Jan. 10, but it was defied in Louisiana, Mississippi & Alabama. La. Gov. Robert F. Kennon ordered all state & municipal officials to enforce state segregation laws. A similar order was issued by the Alabama Public Svc. Comm.) [See Vol. XV, p. 393B3]

Contempt Ruling Reversed

The U.S. Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 ruling in Washington Jan. 26, held that Congressional committees could not force witnesses to name former Communist associates solely for the sake of "exposure" rather than for legislative purposes. But the court set aside its decision Feb. 20 and agreed to have the case reheard by all 8 judges on the court.

The Jan. 26 decision had reversed the contempt-of-Congress conviction of John T. Watkins of Rock Island, Ill., United Auto Workers organizer formerly associated with the Farm Equipment Workers. Watkins, testifying before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee Apr. 29, 1954, had denied ever carrying a CP card or accepting party discipline, had admitted cooperating with the CP 1942-47 but had refused to identify former Communist associates. Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy had found him guilty of contempt May 27, 1955 and had imposed a one-yr. suspended jail sentence & a $500 fine.

FOREIGN

Germany. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union lost its 9-yr. control of the Govt. of North Rhine-Westphalia (including the Ruhr) Feb. 20, when Min.-Pres. Karl Arnold lost a confidence vote, 102-96, in the state Landtag (Parliament) in Duesseldorf. Fritz Steinhoff, state Social Dem. leader, was named to succeed Arnold. The change ended Adenauer's ⅔ majority in the

Fed. Bundesrat (upper house), which was composed of representatives of the 9 state Govts. Adenauer's bloc was cut from 26 to 21 in the 38-member Bundesrat, where a ⅔ majority was needed for constitutional legislation connected with rearmament. Arnold's defeat was secured by an alliance of Right & Left forces seeking a more "flexible" relationship with the U.S. & increased West German initiative in dealing with the East. [See p. 43A3]

Britain. The House of Commons voted, 293-262, to abolish capital punishment in Britain Feb. 16. The vote, on a Laborite amendment to a Govt. motion to retain the death penalty, was a free one (not on party lines). Although further readings & action by the Lords still were required, the vote had the effect of ending capital punishment immediately. 3 murderers awaiting hanging would not be executed, Govt. sources said. . . . Commons approved new inflation checks by a 325-259 party-line vote Feb. 21. The measures included a 1% rise in the bank rate (to 5½%), further restrictions on installment buying, cuts of about $106 million in bread & milk subsidies and reductions in Govt. spending. . . . The Bd. of Trade disclosed Jan. 11 that Britain's international trade in 1955 resulted in the 2d highest deficit on record. British exports reached a record of £2.906 billion ($8,136,800,000), but imports reached £3.889 billion ($10,889,200,000). [See p. 10F3] . . . Conservatives won 3 by-elections Feb. 15 in vacancies caused by the elevation to the peerage of 3 Conservative MPs [see Vol. XV, p. 426B3]. The Conservatives' over-all vote dropped 23.7%, while Labor's dropped 1.08%. Labor retained a seat in a by-election Feb. 3 in Blaydon, Durham. . . . The Parliamentary Labor Party elected ex-Colonial Secy. James Griffiths, 65, as deputy leader Feb. 2 by 141 votes to Aneurin Bevan's 111. Bevan was named party spokesman on colonial affairs Feb. 14 & given a place in the Laborite "shadow cabt." [See Vol. XV, p. 407G3] . . . Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh returned to London by air Feb. 17 after a 19-day tour of Nigeria. [See p. 15D3]

Spain. Gen. Francisco Franco Feb. 15 dismissed Education Min. Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez & Falange Party Secy.-Gen. Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta in connection with recent student demonstrations against the Falange. Undersecy. Jesus Rubio Garcia Miña was made Education Min., and José Luis de Arrese Magra, a Regency Council member, became Falangist Secy.-Gen. The changes were the first in Franco's Cabt. since 1951 [see Vol. XI, p. 226K]. A clash between 700 Madrid U. students & Falangists Feb. 9 had been marked by gunfire & critical injury of a member of the Franco Guard. Students had sent the Govt. an open letter Feb. 1 demanding that it end control over Spain's "thought, expression & corporate life." Students also had paraded Feb. 7 to protest restoration of the monarchy & a Falangist-controlled student syndicate. The Govt. closed Madrid U. Feb. 12-20 during an investigation of the incidents and suspended Feb. 11 for 3 mos. bill-of-rights articles on freedom to choose a place of residence & protection from unlawful arrest. (*The N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 4 a Govt. poll of 400 Madrid U. students had disclosed that 60% opposed totalitarianism, 20% supported it in principle but criticized the Franco regime and 20% were indifferent.) [See Vol. XV, p. 359B3]

Finland. Premier Urho Kekkonen, Agrarian, was elected Finnish President Feb. 15 by the minimum majority of 151 in the Electoral Assembly. Social Dem. Karl A. Fagerholm, Speaker of Parlt. & ex-Premier, received 149 votes. [See p. 35B1]

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. Maj. Haroldo Coimbra Velosa & Capt. José Chavez Lameirao, AF officers, seized command of 3 airports in the northern, largely jungle state of Para Feb. 18 and succeeded in paralyzing communications there. The revolt was reported to be in opposition to War Minister Lt. Gen. Henrique Teixeira Lott. Other AF pilots were reported Feb. 20 to have refused to ferry Army paratroops against the rebels. [See p. 55C2] . . . The Brazilian Coffee Inst. estimated Feb. 21 that the 1956-57 coffee crop would total 11,850,000 60-kilo. bags vs. 20,347,810 exportable in 1955-56, the decrease being attributed to frost damage. [See Vol. XV, p. 258C2]

Guatemala. Army Chief of Staff Col. Ernesto Niederheitmann was arrested Jan. 26 as a member of a New Year's plot on the Govt. of Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas. Col. Jorge H. Hernandez replaced Niederheitmann as Army Chief. Castilla Armas confirmed that he had ordered deportation of 4 others involved in the plot. New Guatemalan Cabt. members (Jan. 5): Forgn. Minister—Ricardo Quinonez; Econ. & Labor—Salvado Saravia; Defense—Col. Juan Franciso Oliva; Natl. Chief of Police—Col. Carlos de Leon. [See Vol. XV, p. 427E1]

Peru. An Army garrison & Amazon River fleet revolt in Iquitos Feb. 16 headed by Brig. Gen. Marcial Merino Pereira had almost completely subsided Feb. 21, the Govt. reported. Pres. Manuel Odria declared a state of siege Feb. 16 and instituted press censorship. *La Prensa* editor Pedro Beltran of Lima was arrested as a principle instigator and the anti-Govt. Natl. Coalition newspaper closed Feb. 17. Opposition party leaders were also arrested. [See p. 5D3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 18

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,694	*$21,693	*$21,715
Currency circulation	*$30,247	*$30,219	*$29,782
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$26,181	*$26,260	*$21,968
N. Y. bank clearings	$8,709,536,272	$9,423,980,215	$12,065,640,565
England note circulation	*£1,779.239	*£1,777.363	*£1,656.392
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,597,410	10,310,722	16,817,860
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	199.34	196.66	184.41
Bond sales (par value)	$18,910,000	$19,246,600	$20,455,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.36	99.39	100.42
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	153,507	151,261	198,141
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,045,750	7,081,200	6,719,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,830,000	10,420,000	8,700,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,343	*11,540	*9,922
Carloadings (cars)	[b]684,328	680,989	638,788
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.53⅝	$2.52¾	$2.78⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.52½	$1.52½	$1.79
Cotton (lb.)	$.3655	$ .3625	$.35
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$49.00	$49.50	$36.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.94	$5.90	$6.69
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]112.1	111.9	110.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]97	90	92
Failures (Feb. 9)‡	236	273	238

* In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 8 [b] Feb. 11 [c] Feb. 4 [d] Feb. 14

Other Economic Reports

U.S. gross natl. product totaled a record $387,250,000 in 1955 for a 7½% increase over 1954, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 14 The GNP reached an annual rate of $397.2 billion in Oct.-Dec. 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 386D2] . . . **Personal income** in the U.S. totaled $303.3 billion in 1955 (5½% above 1954), the Treasury Dept. reported Feb. 6. [See Vol. XV, p. 47A2] . . . **Wholesale** business increased 8% in 1955 to $117.5 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 7. [See Vol. XV, p. 386E2] . . . **U.S. imports** in 1955 totaled a record $11,368,000,000 as against record exports of $15,471,000,000 (inc. $2.25 billion in military aid & an unspecified amount of economic aid), the Commerce Dept. estimated Feb. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 411C2]

Ford Motor Co. said in a report Feb. 20 its net sales in 1955 totaled a record $5.594 billion (vs. $4,062,300,000 in 1954), net profit $437 million or $8.19 a share (vs. $227.8 million or $4.31 a share in 1954). [See p. 38D3] . . . **Gen. Motors'** preliminary report on 1955 earnings showed Feb. 2 a net of $1.189 billion or $4.30 a common share—GM's first billion-dollar year. GM earned $805,973,897 in 1954 ($3.03 a share adjusted to last September's 3-for-1 stock split). [See p. 23C1] . . . **Dividend payments** by U.S. corporations reported publicly in 1955 totaled a record $10.4 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 297G2] . . . **U.S. consumer debt** rose to a record $36.225 billion in Dec. 1955, the Fed Reserve Bd. reported Feb. 1. [See Vol. XV, p. 171C1] . . . **Amer. Assn. of Advertising Agencies** signed in New York Feb. 1 a consent decree to settle a federal anti-trust suit against it & 5 publisher groups. The AAAA agreed to work against alleged monopolistic practices in agency handling of newspaper & magazine advertising. [See Vol. XV, p. 187F1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Heart ailments cause about 800,000 adult deaths (over half the total) and afflict 10,000,000 persons a year in the U. S., the American Heart Assn. said Feb. 18 in its report for 1955. It said heart disease caused an annual economic loss of hundreds of millions of dollars whereas expenditures on heart research totaled only $15-20 million a year. It cited Pres. Eisenhower's illness & recovery as "dramatic" evidence that "a heart attack need not prevent a return to productive activity." (Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist treating Pres. Eisenhower, told an AHA meeting in San Francisco Feb. 13 he doubted that hard work & tension caused heart disease, which he said was more prevalent in the U.S. than any other country.) [See p. 51E2; Vol. XV, 328A1] . . . Incidence of paralytic polio last year among Canadian children who received at least 2 shots of Salk vaccine was 0.84 cases per 100,000 children, as against 5.76 cases per 100,000 unvaccinated children, the Canadian Govt. reported Feb. 9. [See pp. 36G1, 31F2] . . . Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, chief epidemiologist at Meml. Center for Cancer & Allied Diseases in New York, told an Amer. Cancer Society meeting in Cincinnati Feb. 4 that tobacco smoking, "implicated . . . as a cause of lung & larnyx cancer" by "18 studies by a variety of investigators," was responsible for 80% of the cases. [See Vol. XV, pp. 267B2; XIV, 255B1] . . . Wyeth Labs.' development of promazine, a drug effective in quickly tranquilizing disturbed mental patients, alcoholics & narcotic addicts without undesirable side effects caused by chlorpromazine & reserpine, was announced Feb. 19 at D. C. General Hospital in Washington. [See Vol. XV, 170G2]

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Proton's diameter (.00000000000003 of an inch) has been measured by an electron microscope at Stanford U., Dr. Robert Hofstadter, head of a group of Stanford physicists who conducted the study, reported Jan. 31 at the Amer. Physical Society meeting in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 435C1] . . . **Mt. Ojos del Salado,** Chile was found to be 24,284 ft. high (vs. 23,080 for Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina, previously listed as highest in the Western hemisphere), a Chilean Army expedition led by Capt. René Cajardo that had scaled Ojos del Salado reported Feb. 7. . . . **Playwright Arthur Miller** disclosed Feb. 12 that he had written a statement critical both of Soviet & American political interference with art as "an act against mankind itself." He said his statement was written in response to invitations from the Union of Soviet Writers & 2 anti-Communist groups in the U.S. (American Com. for Cultural Freedom, American Com. for Liberation From Bolshevism) that he make a statement on the 75th anniversary of Russian writer Feodor Dostoevski's death (Feb. 9). The Amer. Com. for Cultural Freedom contended Feb. 13 that it had not solicited Miller's letter. (Miller was dropped in December as script writer of a projected NYC Youth Board film on juvenile delinquency after the Amer. Legion & Catholic War Veterans charged he had been connected with leftist subversive organizations.) [See Vol. XV, p. 339F2] . . . **Mimi Benzell,** who had left the Metropolitan Opera Co. in 1950 to appear in concerts & nightclubs, was ordered by Supreme Court in New York Feb. 7 not to bill herself as currently a Met. Opera star. The opera company had sued for an injunction against her use of such billing. [See Vol. XIII, p. 326D3]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico 1517-1521. By Bernal Diaz del Castillo. Transl. from Spanish by A. P. Maudsley. Eyewitness account of battles & pre-Spanish Mexican civilization, by soldier in army of Hernando Cortés. Feb. 10. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 472 pp., $6.50)†

The Five-Dollar Gold Piece. The Development of a Point of View. By Orville Prescott. How "N.Y. Times" book reviewer was bribed into learning how to read. Feb. 3. (Random House, 243 pp., $3.50)†

Follow the Whale. By Ivan T. Sanderson. History of whaling from pre-historic times. Feb. 20. (Little, Brown, 423 pp., $6)†

Jean Santeuil. By Marcel Proust. Transl. from French by Gerard Hopkins. Recently discovered novel about childhood & youth of famous writer; forerunner to his monumental "Remembrance of Things Past." Feb. 14. (Simon & Schuster, 744 pp., $5.95)*

The Last Hurrah. By Edwin O'Connor. Perennial Irish-American political boss makes final attempt for reelection. Feb. BOMC choice.- Feb. 6. (Atlantic: Little, Brown, 427 pp., $4)*

Long Day's Journey Into Night. By Eugene O'Neill. Posthumous play (written in 1940) based on life of O'Neill's own family. Feb. 20. (Yale U., 176 pp., $3.75)* [See Vol. XIII, p. 408A1]

Mr. Hamish Gleave. By Richard Llewellyn. British middle-class diplomat defects to Russians mainly because of greed. Feb. 1. (Doubleday, 316 pp., $3.95)*

Over the River Charlie. By Lew X. Lansworth. Life in Paris restaurant during Franco-Prussian War. Feb. 2. (Doubleday, 318 pp., $3.95)*

Story of a Year: 1848. By Raymond Postgate. Month-by-month chronicle of European revolutions, other happenings. Feb. 16. (Oxford, 286 pp., $4.50)†

The Strong Hand. By Michael Blankfort. Young rabbi serving as combat chaplain falls in love with photographer who has serious doubts about her own faith. Feb. 9. (Little, Brown, 318 pp., $3.75)*

Surprised by Joy: The Shape of My Early Life. By C. S. Lewis. English novelist tells how he embraced Anglican Church after being an atheist. Feb. 1. (Harcourt, Brace, 238 pp., $3.50)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Innkeepers. Theodore Apstein's drama about ex-Govt. employe who can't find work in U.S. because his wife once belonged to Communist Party. Staged by José Quintero. Presented by Gordon W. Pollock with Richard Cook & Peter Flournoy. With Geraldine Page, Darren McGavin, Boris Tumarin, Joe Maross. Feb. 2 at Golden. (0-0-7)§ (Closed Feb. 4 after 4 performances.)

Marcel Marceau in a program of pantomime. Presented by NYC City Center Theater Co. at City Center Feb. 1-12. (7-0-0-)§

Middle of the Night. Edward G. Robinson in Paddy Chayefsky's drama about middle-aged widower frightened by his love for a young woman. Produced & staged by Joshua Logan. With Gena Rowlands, June Walker, Anne Jackson, Martin Balsam. Feb. 8 at ANTA. (4-2-1)§

The Ponder Heart. Comedy by Joseph Fields & Jerome Chodorov based on Eudora Welty's novel about gentle old Southerner who marries backwoods girl. Staged by Robert Douglas. Presented by Playwright's Co. with David Wayne, Sarah Marshall, Una Merkel, Don Hammer, Ruth White, Juanita Hall. Feb. 16 at Music Box. (7-0-0)§

Someone Waiting. Melodrama by Emlyn Williams in which father tries to solve crime for which his son was wrongly hanged. Presented by Eddie Rich. Staged by Allan Davis. With Leo G. Carroll, Jessie Royce Landis, Howard St. John, Robert Hardy. Feb. 14 at John Golden. (1-5-1)§

A Streetcar Named Desire. Revival of Tennessee Williams' play. Starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by NYC Theatre Co. With Francis Heflin, Gerald O'Laughlin, Rudy Bond. At City Center Feb. 15 for limited run.

Uncle Vanya. Revival of drama by Anton Chekhov in which a family ruins itself through idleness & indecision. Staged by David Ross. With Franchot Tone, Geroge Voskovec, Signe Hasso, Clarence Derwent. Jan. 31 at 4th St. (7-0-0)§

Closed

The Righteous Are Bold Feb. 18 (68 performances)

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed reviews; 3d—unfavorable reviews.

OBITUARIES

Dr. William A. Alexander, 59, moderator of Presbyterian Church in U.S. 1952-53; Feb. 20 in Birmingham, Ala.

Lord Bicester (Vivian Hugh Smith), 88, ex-chrmn. Morgan, Grenfell (London bankers); Feb. 17 in Bicester, Eng.

Edward Hubert Butler, 72, ed. & pblshr. *Buffalo* (N.Y.) *Evening News;* Feb. 19 in Buffalo.

Dr. Frederick Gay Carter, 67, pres. Amer. Hospital Assn. 1939-40; Feb. 19 in Shaker Heights, O.

Gustave Charpentier, 95, French composer, librettist *(Louise);* Feb. 18 in Paris.

Acharya Narendra Deva, 66, co-fndr. Indian Congress Party, later chrmn. Peoples' Socialist Party; Feb. 19 in Erode, India.

Edwin Franko Goldman, 78, bandmaster, composer of nearly 100 marches & other band compositions; Feb. 21 in N.Y.

Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, 69, associate of late gangster Al Capone; Feb. 21 in Chicago of heart ailment. [See Vol. XI, p. 285K]

Carroll D. Hipp, 57, lawyer, ex-husband of Sloan Simpson (later Mrs. William O'Dwyer); Feb. 16 in Hackensack, N.J. [See Vol. XIII, p. 379B3]

Sir Travers Humphreys, 88, Britain's oldest criminal judge at time of retirement in 1951; Feb. 20 in London.

Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, 85, pres. Colby Coll. (Waterville, Me.) 1929-42; Feb. 19 in Waterville.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. Kendricks, 56, commandant USAF School of Aviation Medicine; Feb. 17 in San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Matthew S. Levitas, 63, ex-natl. surgeon-gen. of Veterans of Forgn. Wars; Feb. 20 in N.Y.

Harry H. Lynn, 70, bd. chrmn. Mosler Safe Co.; Feb. 21 in Delray Beach, Fla.

Rev. James B. Macelwane, 72, dean of St. Louis U. Inst. of Technology; Feb. 15 in St. Louis.

Brig. Gen. Francis H. Oxx, 57, ex-Allied Deputy High Comm. in Austria; Feb. 15 in Frederick, Md.

Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, 73, U.S. Army Inspector-Gen. 1940-45; Feb. 15 in Washington.

Wheeler Sammons Sr., 67, pres. A. N. Marquis Co. (pblshrs. *Who's Who in America,* other reference works); Feb. 21 in Chicago.

Ezio Vanoni, 52, Italian Budget Min. named interim Treasury Min. Jan. 30 after resignation of Silvio Gava, who opposed an unbalanced budget for coming fiscal year; Feb. 16 in Rome. (Vanoni died of a heart attack in the Italian Senate Bldg. after defending his 10-yr., $40 billion economic recovery plan prior to a vote of confidence in Premier Antonio Segni's regime [won by the Govt., 111-18]. Segni named Christian Dem. Senators Adone

Zoli & Giuseppe Medici to the Budget & Treasury posts, respectively, Feb. 18.)

Frank H. Wilson, 70, Negro actor who created title role in play *Porgy* 1927, appeared as Moses in *The Green Pastures* 1931; Feb. 16 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

Bobsledding: Stan Benham of Lake Placid, N.Y. & Pat Martin of Saranac Lake, N.Y. won the Natl. AAU senior 2-man championship at Lake Placid Feb. 18. [See p. 47E3; Vol. XV, 152G2] . . . **Figure skating:** World championships at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany—Hayes Alan Jenkins defeated Ronnie Robertson & David Jenkins (2d and 3d, respectively) for the men's championship Feb. 17; Carol Heiss, 16, defeated Tenley Albright, 195.19 pts. to 194.74, for the women's championship Feb. 18. [See pp. 47F3-48A1]

Golf: Gene Littler, 25, of Palm Springs, Calif. won the $20,000 Texas open in San Antonio Feb. 19, for $3,750. Kathy Cornelius, 23, of Lake Worth, Fla. won the $5,000 St. Petersburg (Fla.) women's open Feb. 19, for $900 [see p. 56B1]. Lou Kretlow, Kansas City pitcher, defeated Alvin Dark, N.Y. Giants shortstop, for the Natl. Baseball Players tourney title in Miami Feb. 19. . . . **Horse racing:** Leslie Combs 2d's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $129,800 Widener Handicap Feb. 18 at Hialeah (Miami), for $92,600. Nashua increased his total lifetime winnings to $1,038,015 (2d only to Citation's $1,085,760). [See Vol. XV, p. 421G1-A2] . . . **Track & field:** Unofficial world indoor records of 61 ft. 5¼ in. for the 16-lb. shotput, by Parry O'Brien [see p. 56A2], and 63 ft. 10½ in. for the 35-lb. weight throw, by Bob Backus, were set during the AAU indoor championships in New York Feb. 18. Pioneer AC of New York retained the team title. Montclair (N.J.) High School won the national interscholastic indoor team championship in New York Feb. 18. John Haines of Penn tied the world indoor record of 6.1 sec. for the 60-yd. dash in Lawrenceville, N.J. Feb. 15.

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USMC Lt. Wes Santee, 23, leading American mile runner, formerly of Kansas U., was suspended from further competition in AAU-sanctioned events by a 14-1 decision of the Natl. AAU executive committee in New York Feb. 19. It decided that he had received $1,500 more than allowable under amateur rules as expense money for competing in 22 meets last year. Santee, who had been suspended and then reinstated by the Mo. Valley AAU last Oct.-Nov., announced that he would sue for a court order to enjoin the AAU from enforcing the suspension. He contended that the Mo. Valley AAU had jurisdiction in the case. Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.), in a Senate speech Feb. 20, denounced Santee's suspension as "cruel & unfair." [See Vol. XV, p. 388G1]

Harrison Dillard, Olympic hurdles champion, received the annual AAU James E. Sullivan Trophy for amateur sportsmanship in New York Feb. 19. [See Vol. XIII, p. 64H] . . . **Baseball player contracts** signed & estimated terms: Robin Roberts, Phila. pitcher, for more than $50,000 Feb. 16; Del Ennis, Phila. outfielder, for $32,500 Feb. 19. [See Vol. XV, p. 323D-E2] . . . **Gene Bearden**, ex-AL star pitcher, was purchased by Milwaukee from San Francisco Feb. 18. [See Vol. XV, p. 323D-E2] . . . **Sid Gordon**, ex-N.Y. Giant, signed as a player coach with the IL Miami Marlins Feb. 20. [See Vol. XV, p. 180B2] . . . **Joe Lapchick** was appointed Feb. 15 to succeed Al DeStafano next season as basketball coach at St. Johns U., Brooklyn, where he was coach from 1936 to 1947. [See p. 56C2] . . . **Paul Governali**, Columbia U. backfield coach, signed Feb. 15 as head football coach at San Diego (Calif.) State College. [See Vol. VII, p. 340M]

MISCELLANEOUS

European Blizzards. New blizzards which struck the continent from England to Siberia raised the February cold-wave death toll to 747 by Feb. 21. Deep snow covered southwestern France, and the number of fatalities there rose to 185. Italy reported 98 dead, Turkey 72, Yugoslavia 70. Spain reported Feb. 19 the loss of citrus fruit crops estimated at $50 million. French State Secy. for Agri. André Dulin reported 80% of the French olive crops destroyed by the cold Feb. 21. The U.S. State Dept. announced Feb. 21 that American surplus food, clothing & blankets would be offered to Iron Curtain as well as Western countries. [See pp. 56D1, 60C1]

Accidents. 52 persons aboard a French Transport Aeriens Intercontinentaux DC-6B enroute from Saigon to Paris died when it crashed Feb. 20, 15 mi. from Cairo Intl. Airport, Egypt. 12 persons survived the crash. . . . 45 British troops & 5 crewmen aboard a Scottish Airlines plane were killed Feb. 18 when it crashed near Valletta, Malta enroute from Egypt to England. . . . 40 U.S. Marines were killed Feb. 17 in the crash near Niles, Calif. of a Marine R5D enroute to the Alameda (Calif.) Air Station. (Marine Corps officials at first released an erroneous casualty list based on the passenger manifest of another plane and caused next-of-kin wires to be sent by the Defense Dept. to the wrong families.) . . . 31 masked Bolivian Indian children and adults were suffocated Feb. 19 in La Paz after they led 800 Lenten masqueraders in a dance to the edge of an open sewer and were pushed in by the crush from behind. . . . 20 persons died in a fire that destroyed 90% of the business buildings & 860 homes in Gerze, Turkey Feb. 13. . . . Harold E. (Whitey) Dahl, 47, soldier-of-fortune who flew for the Loyalists during Spanish Civil War and for Haile Selassie during Ethiopian War, was killed Feb. 14 when the DC-3 he was ferrying across Northern Quebec crashed near Fort Chimo. [See Vol. XV, p. 80C3] . . . The body of Thomas L. Clark, 18, Mass. Inst. of Technology freshman, was found Feb. 17 under the ice of Cambridge Reservoir near Waltham, Mass. Clark had been driven to Lincoln, Mass. late Feb. 9 as part of his initiation into Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and told to make his way back to the MIT campus in Cambridge by Feb. 10. It was believed he had mistaken the snow-covered reservoir for a meadow. Delta Kappa Epsilon hq. in New York issued a directive Feb. 18 to 50 chapters ending hazing procedures which might cause injuries.

Crime. Billy Daniels, 40, nightclub singer, was indicted on 5 counts (assault, illegal possession & use of firearms) in New York Feb. 16 in the Jan. 31 shooting of fight-trainer James Jackson, 33, in a Harlem afterhours "bottle club." [See Vol. XV, p. 380D3] . . . Luico Flowers, 54, white owner of a Columbus, Ga. dept. store, was charged Feb. 20 with the murder Feb. 18 of Dr. Thomas H. Brower, 72, a local leader in the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and a Georgia State Republican committeeman. Brower, a Negro physician, was shot 7 times in Flowers' office where he had gone to discuss the arrest of a Negro in front of Flowers' store. . . . Twins Joseph & Thomas Williams Jr., 14, were indicted Feb. 21 in Wheeling, W. Va. for the murder of David Powell, 9, whose body was found Feb. 10 in a cellar of the Williams home. . . . Ivan Jerome, 59, wealthy inventor & merchant, failed to appear Jan. 30 in Mineola, N.Y. for his trial on vice charges and his $100,000 bail was forfeited Feb. 21. Jerome had been indicted on 60 counts alleging that he lured teen-age girls into sex orgies which he filmed.

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Duchess of Windsor's autobiography *The Heart Has Its Reasons* began a serialized run Feb. 21 in *McCall's*. [See Vol. XV, p. 380C2] . . . **Connie Mack's** estate filed for probate in Philadelphia Feb. 16 was listed at $30,000 to go to members of his family. [See p. 55E3] . . . **John G. (Steve) Broady**, 52, in prison for illegal wiretapping, was disbarred in New York State Feb. 21 by a N.Y. Appellate Court which had acted on a petition from the NYC Bar Assn. [See p. 24A3] . . . **John Jacob Astor's** Mexican divorce from Mrs. Gertrude Gretsch Astor was ruled invalid Feb. 17 by the N.Y. Supreme Court, and she was granted a separation. Astor, since the Mexican divorce, had married & separated from Dolores Fullman. [See Vol. XIV, p. 412E3] . . . **Dimitri Mitropoulos**, musical director of the N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, was 60 Feb. 18.

Married: Actress Polly Bergen to MCA v.p. Freddie Fields; Feb. 13 in Fairfax, Va. . . . Hal March, 35, *$64,000 Question* quizmaster, to Candy Toxton (Florence Tochstein), 30; Feb. 18 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 2d) . . . . Tran Trung Dung, 42, Viet Namese Natl. Defense Min., to Nguyen Thi Hoang Anh, 21, niece of Premiere Ngo Dinh Diem; Feb. 13 in Hue, Viet Nam. . . . Novelist John Phillips Marquand Jr. to Emma Susanna Coward; Feb. 21 in London.